FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

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## Protect Our Citizens in the Transvani

From a despatch cabled to THE SUN on Wednesday evening it appears that the authorities of the South African Republic have imprisoned Mr. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, an American citizen, and refuse to admit him to bail. It may be that he is accused of complicity in the treasonable conspiracy of British Uitlanders at Johannesburg, and that this offence is not bailable under the laws of the Transvaal. That is no reason why our State Department should not take the obviously proper and effective measures to secure for Mr. HAMMOND a fair trial and as fair treatment before trial as is compatible with the laws which he is charged with violating.

We have no doubt that the Secretary of State has directed our Consular representative at Johannesburg to bestir himself in the interest of the imprisoned man, and it may be that the cooperation of our Consul at Cape Town has also been prescribed, although manifestly the latter official would have simply the status of a private individunl at Pretoria. Unfortunately for Mr. HAMMOND, however, his case is likely to have been prejudiced in the eyes of the independent Transvaal Government through Mr. OLNEY's inadvertent appeal on his be half to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the British Colonial Secretary, whose omission of any attempt to stop JAMESON's marauders, until they were out of reach, has naturally caused him to be viewed by the Hollanders with suspicion and dislike.

It is never too late to mend, and a recourse at this time to the fitting method of obtaining not only just but even generous treat ment for the American citizen imprisoned in the Transvaal would, no doubt, have satisfactory results. Under the trenty concluded in 1884 between England and the South African Republic, the latter is at perfect liberty to enter into diplomatic relations with the United States; consequently we can see no reason why Mr. CLEVELAND should not now appoint an envoy and send him immediately to Pretoria. Pending the arrival at that place of such a duly accredited and qualified representative of this country, it would be a legitimate and probably decisive move to request the exercise of influence on Mr. HAMMOND's behalf by the Emperor WILLIAM II., who can be trusted to remember the good offices performed for Germans in Paris by Mr. WASH-BURN, the American Minister, during the ther. We may count on securing in this way for My HAMMOND the benefit of the

fervent gratitude with which the German Emperor is justly regarded by the Boers. What plausible or avowable reason can there be for neglecting to take such steps for the protection of an American citizen

imprisoned in a foreign land?

#### The Reported Treaty Between Russia and Turkey.

We have to chronicle this morning one of the most important events of the century, provided we can trust the statement telegraphed from Constantinople to the Pall Mall Gazette that the Czar Nicholas II, and the Sultan ABDUL HAMID II, have formed an offensive and defensive alliance on the lines of the Unkiar Skelessi agreement made in 1833 by the Czar Nicholas L and the Sultan MAHMOUD II. If this report shall prove well founded, Americans may well rejoice, for the Armenian problem will have been solved once for all, while by the same stroke the selfish schemes pursued in the East by England for sixty years will have been crushed, and Russin, having at last reduced the Turks to vassalage, will have gained the age-longcoveted outlet to the Mediterranean.

Inasmuch as the alleged treaty is said to be modelled on the Unkiar Skelessi compact, it is well to recall precisely what this was, and under what circumstances it was framed. In 1833 MARMOUD II, found himself in straits well-nigh as desperate as those in which the present Sultan was but yesterday involved. It is true that he had freed himself from the mutinous Janissaries by exterminating them, and had reorganized his army in conformity with the military principles of Christian Europe. But his navy had been almost annihilated at Navarino; he had been forced to renounce the sovereignty of Greece; and in three great battles his new army had been beaten and nearly destroyed by IBRAHIM Pasha, the warlike son of his rebellious vassal, MEHE-MET ALI, already master of Egypt, Syria, and a part of Asia Minor. In his extremity MAHMOUD II, turned to Russia, and at the palace of Unkiar Skelessi was signed a treaty between the Sultan and the Czar. which practically lowered Turkey to the position of a dependent State.

This treaty gave Russia the right of inter vention in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire, for each power pledged itself to render assistance to the other, not only against the attack of an external enemy, but whenever and wherever the internal peace and security of its ally might be endangered. Another article declared that, in order to diminish the burdens of the Porte, the Czar would not exact the mate rial help to which the treaty entitled him, but, in lieu thereof, would accept an agreement on the part of the Porte that, whenever Russia should be at war, the Darda nelles should be closed to the armed vessels of all other nations. Against this transfer of the control of the Dardanelles from Turkey to Russia, and the conversion of the entrance to the Black Sea into a Russian fortifled outpost, the two Western powers, France and England, protested furiously, and, owing to their combined opposition, the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi became from the outset a dead letter. About ten years later Russia herself renounced it, and united with the other powers in a declaration that the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire, forbidding the passage of the Dardanelles to the war ships of all nations, except when the Porte should itself be at war, was accepted by Europe at large.

different from what it was in 1833. It may be pronounced absolutely certain that France will now side, not with England, but with Russia. Not only is it inconceivable in the existing state of Europe that France and Russia should have divergent policies, but it is obvious that the moment Turkey becomes a vassal of the Czar her influence is sure to be exerted for the purpose of enabling Frenchmen to supplant Englishmen in Egypt. It is not to be expected, on the other hand, that the acquisition by NICHOLAS II, of the power to occupy Constantinople, whenever he sees fit, will be viewed with unmixed pleasure at Vienna, and there was a time when the divulgation of a treaty substantially identical with that of Unkiar Skelessi would have impelled Austria to join Great Britain in inflexible opposition. But that time has passed. The HAPSBURG Kaiser is now bound hand and foot by the Triple Alliance, and he may be trusted to do anything that the senior partner of the firm prescribes. Nor is it difficult to predict the course of the Emperor Wit-LIAM II. It was the cooperation of Germany as well as of France with Russia that forced Japan to evacuate and retrocede the Linu Tung peninsula. It has been the combina tion of the same three powers that during the last four months has rendered the British Ambassador a laughing stock at Constantinople.

If this report that a treaty has been made between Russia and Turkey is confirmed the humiliation and isolation of Great Britain will be unmistakable. It will then be patent that England has no friend. Not throughout Christendom will there be any feeling but one of joy that the Armenians need depend no longer on the sordid and faithless power which for sixteen years, has been deaf to prayers that she would discharge the function of protection imposed upon her by the treaty of Berlin. Not thus in vain will the unfortunate Armenians appeal to the White Czar.

### England's Crime in South Africa.

Amid the snutterings of British rage over Jameson's failure to carry out the infamous task assigned to him, the ravings over the insolence of the German Emperor in inter fering with a British protectorate, and the half-suppressed or outspoken threats of England's vengeance on the Transvaal, it is worth while to consider a few plain facts concerning the South African Republic deliberately kept out of sight by the English press, the only channel through which news of the doings in South Africa has been allowed to come. I .- Inconvenient as the fact has been to

British land grabbers and gold hunters, the South African Republic is recognized by the Queen's Government by a solemn treaty as a power independent in every respect save one: namely, that whatever treaties it makes shall be submitted for approval to the British Government. The treaty of Pretoria, into which the Boers entered reluctantly in 1881, from which the present relations of the Transvaal with England date, was a treaty of peace putting an end to a war in which the Boers were the victors. It secured to them the formal acknowledgment on England's part of their absolute independence in internal matters, the freedom for which they had fought for half a century, of which England had unjustly deprived them a few vents before. The management of their foreign relations they left to England, accoping the suzerainty of the Crown; but as this arrangement proved unsatisfactory it was changed by the convention of London. Feb. 27, 1884, the treaty now in force between the two countries. By this treaty the suzerainty of the British Crown was reduced to the slightest possible degree, the power to veto treaties that might be contrary to British interests. The representative of England in the Transvaal is no longer a "Resident," such as she employs in protected States, but a diplomatic agent, the official sent to treaty-making powers This is the text of the agreement relating

"Anticis IV.—The fouth African Republic will con lude no treaty or engagement with any State of nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the Majesty the Queen. Even approval shall be considered to have been granted if her Majesty's Government shall not, within six months after receiving a copy of such treaty (which shall be delivered to them immediately upon its completions, have notified that the onclusion of such treaty is in conflict with the inerests of Great Britain or of any of her Majesty' possessions in South Africa."

Subject to this limitation the South African Republic has a perfect right to enter into any relation it pleases with foreign powers, and Emperor WILLIAM, in tele graphing to President KRUGER his congratulations on his successful resistance to an outrageous attack, disavowed by England, violated no rule of etiquette in speaking frankly for himself, and did nothing at which England properly can take offence.

On the observance of the London convention rest what legal rights England has to any form of suzerainty over the Transvaal; a violation of that treaty by England in an integral part, such as the articles relating to self-government, would abrogate the treaty and leave the Transvani free to seek for help where it could find it. II.-The right of self-government pos-

essed by the Republic is not a gift from England, first granted in 1881. It has been won by more than sixty years of armed resistance to English oppression. The burghers of the Transvaal may maintained and will maintain the right to make their laws, live their lives. and worship their Gop in their own way Their Constitution and laws were known beforehand to the British subjects who chose to enter their territory to dig for gold. There is no pretence made that the Transyaal has in any way failed to grant to these persons the rights secured to them by the treaty; the complaint is that the burghers will not yield to other demands made by men who refuse to comply with the law of the land. The Transvaul National Union, the only organization of British subjects in Johannesburg." as the London Times de scribes it, had drawn up a "Bill of Rights" tsking for revolutionary changes in the Constitution, labelled with the catchwords that appeal to English minds, "equal suf-'free trade." "religious freedom." reform in administration and taxation," equality of the English and Dutch languages "-labels which, in some cases at least, are made to cover private interests. Some of these demands are for the very things that have driven the Boers from the Cape That in time many of these reforms will be brought about by the development of the Transvaal State and the action of its citizens there is no doubt. But it is inconceivable that the rights demanded should be granted by a free State to aliens however numerous, boasting of their allegiance to a foreign power which they will not give up. and confessedly intending to stay but a short time in the country. The root of the trouble between the Boars and the British Uitland

rights of citizenship in the Transvaal, with-

out giving up their British allegiance. III.-The criminal conspiracy against the peace and property of a friendly nation was planned long ago in England, and has not been abandoned. Of this the evidence is already overwhelming. The articles in the Times during the week before the outbreak, practically urging armed revolt, were not so timely by accident. That JAMESON had started was known on the London Stock Exchange long before the Colonial Department heard of it. And since the defeat what has been the attitude of England? Blame from all sides, not for the foul offence against the law of nations. but for the failure of the plot. JAMESON is blamed for acting too soon by fellow conspirators, who explain that the time set was next April; Mr. Rhobes and the Chartered Company are blamed for the mess they have made, and the former is egged on to declare an independent South Africa; the Johannesburgers, the Uitlanders, are cowards for letting JAMESON fall. Mr. GLADSTONE is abused for making the treaty with the Transvaal. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. whose prompt action has given England a breathing spell before the storm of European indignation breaks upon her, is abused for interfering with the natural course of events; the Law Journal complains of his "ultra-legality" and reminds him that inter arma silent leges. The Transvaal is told that this is not the end of the matter and that it must yield. How far the British Government is to blame is not yet clear. The Tablet asks pertinently what the Black Watch, whose headquarters is at Mauritius, was doing at Mafeking. The break in the African cable leaves a free hand to somebody for a while without European Interference, and it may turn out that the flying squadron, so ostentationsly prepared, was intended for Cape Town all the time.

President KRUGER has shown wisdom in turning over to the justice of England Jameson's band of undefactors, British officials, sons of peers, army officers, manhunting adventurers to whom wild beast hunting is too tame. They will not be punished. The Times has already shown that they can only be charged with misdemeanor under the Foreign Enlistments act. punishable with two years' imprisonment at most. But where in England can the jury be found that will declare them guilty? They will be greeted, when they land, as heroes for standing up against a nearly equal force of Boer farmers, and, after all, they were only the working tools. They will be acquitted, and by their acquittal England will hold up to the condemnation of the world the real culprit, herself.

### Very Discreditable Business.

Toward the close of last December we gave space in THE SUN to a rather importinent letter from the HEINE Memorial Committee, of which a Mr. THOMANN is President. complaining of THE SUN's criticisms upon the committee for the persistency with which they had attempted to force their fountain into the city of New York, against the advice of our highest art court. The committee said that THE SUN had practically charged them "with the endeavor to set aside nearly all the rules of propriety that should govern the actions of good eltizens and gentlemen."

The HEINE people had at the time provided a glaring case of that constant danger which besets our real bureau of municipal art, the Park Department, namely, the endeavor to overthrow the recommendation of trained experts by personal and political pressure working for some private scheme. They had even proposed to supersede the Sculpture Society, a body of particularly high artistic character, by a Commission to be half imported for their benefit, in the hope that the HEINE fountain might then be committee, "far from wishing to force withdrew its offer."

We will now ask the members of this committee whether, in view of subsequent conduct is not true beyond their own power to dispute. After the HEINE fountain had been thus publicly "withdrawn," it turned un one day in the Board of Aldermen, where an Alderman who happened to be a HEINE committeeman, succeeded in passing a resolution to place the fountain somewhere in the territory controlled by the Board of Aldermen. It was a slick trick, and nothing better.

One cannot suppose that Alderman Wix-DOLPH was the only member of the HEINE ommittee who knew of the intended move. Did any gentleman connected with the Heine movement here make himself heard with indignation at such craftiness? Did the HEINE committee meet and resolve that their gift should not be imposed upon an "unwilling city" through the agency of this sharp practice, and that when they declared it withdrawn they spoke in good faith? Nothing of the sort. If the Aldermen had not understood that they had been used at the sacrifice of their own dignity, and insisted upon reconsidering the resolution, the fountain would have been fastened upon New York, and the job would have been done. Since this proceeding have the Heine committee showed any signs of returning to the road of good citizenship? No. They are waiting now for the result of the Aldermen's hearing, in the hope that in the end their project may succeed. They will show petitions from the district where the fountain is desired, as though the city of New York were divided into districts each claiming to set up its own bureau of municipal art, and, if it so desires, to assert a foreign nationality. There might as well be . Chinese administration for the Chinese parter, and appeals made for statues of Chinese gods and heroes.

The HEINE fountain has been condemned by an authority whose verdict should be respected by all. It is to be hoped that the Board of Aldermen will prove more worthy of their place in the city than the gentlemen who have been undertaking to gratify themselves by erecting an unwelcome bit of

# Bachelors and Maidens.

Our correspondents' recommendation of wedlock as a remedy for the dissatisfaction of the bachelor who confessed the joyless ness of his existence, has brought to us letters asking that we should point out particular maidens who would make desirable wives. We are also asked very urgently to give the addresses of young women who have written to us confessing their desire for matrimony, and modestly describing their domestic virtues and accomplishments Still other bachelors seek to use the editorial columns of THE SUN as a medium of advertising for wives, on the pretext that their friends of the gentle sex are few."

We can pay no attention to any of thes requests. We do not conduct a matrimonial agency. In this country, if a bachelor has The international situation is now entirely | ers is that the latter insist on having the | not enterprise enough to find a wife for him | confinement to that hole in the sky, which, ac-

self, he is not fit to have a wife. Some excuse may be made for men who live on the frontier in communities or on detached farms where the unmarried women are few or altogether absent; but in the older and the populous States, a bachelor who does not meet girls who arouse in him the tenderest sentiments, is either lacking in discernment or deficient in susceptibility; unless, perchance, his bruised heart has not yet recovered from a sentimental disappointment. There is no need of publishing a directory of the maidens worthy to be sought as wives, for they include the great mass of maidens. They may make mistakes in picking out husbands, but the chances that men will go wrong in winning them for wives are few and small. Here in New York, for instance, a bachelor is surrounded by provocations to marriage which entitle him to compassion if because of his circumstances he cannot yield to them, but debar him from all sympathy when like our dissatisfied correspondent he confesses that he does not improve the rich opportunity simply because of his selfishness. The trouble about bachelors is that they think too much about themselves and of themselves; and self-contemplation always grows to be monotonous and unsatisfactory. It is peculiarly morbid, too, when it encourages bachelorhood. A man of a healthy masculine nature is made self-forgetful by the emotions which are excited by the feminine beauty and loveliness surrounding him. He stops thinking about himself and fixes his thoughts upon the winning of some bright example of such

The St x cannot help any bachelor in that field of enterprise, except by general counsel, and no bachelor worthy of succeeding needs any particular direction and assistance. But the letters from young women which the discussion of the subject has drawn out, give great encouragement to bachelors really desirous of curing the wretchedness of their state. They show that there is a strong disposition to marriage among the nicest sort of girls, and that they are ready, even impatient, to give a favorable answer to suitors who have won their hearts. It is not necessary that we should give the addresses of the correspondents who make this confession in order to indicate where the sentiment exists. They represent the feeling of maidens generally Any bachelor worthy of winning a girl's heart can get the response he seeks, or rather he can provoke in her breast a sentiment which will make her seek to win him. He does not need a guide to show him where such girls are. He is blind if he does not see them for himself; and he is dull and in-

delightful fascination.

sensible if he can resist their fascinations. We have discharged our duty in this matter by presenting the evidence to show that the excuse made for bachelorhood that it is due to the difficulty of getting good wives, is without justification, and is a mere pretext for seltish isolation. All the dissatisfied and joyless bachelors can secure the content and happiness they crave by leading lovely brides to the altar long before this leap year is concluded. Unfortunately for the cirls, the material for desirable wives is far more abundant than the supply of material for properly appreciative husbands.

### Brakes on Bicycles. The rule embodied in the resolution of-

fered in the Board of Aldermen, that wheelmen must equip their machines with brakes. should be put in force. Bicyclists who are against it give another illustration of a class desiring to maintain their independence as against the rest of the community One reason for brakes on bicycles becoming unfashionable is that the ability to back pedal, or to stop the machine by reversing the foot power that makes it go, is one of the swagger accomplishments of wheeling. Every sport develops its affectations accepted. But after complete failure as and back redalling is one belonging to the Mr. THOMANN informed THE SUN, the HEINE expert bieselist, and nimed at, but unattained, by the great majority of riders. their gift upon an unwilling city, promptly | But the chief cause for discarding the brake has been the mania for lightness. Every part of the machine that could be reduced in weight or removed entire has been so events, all that we said regarding their treated, and so brakes have gone. They can be omitted on the race track, but not in town, where people on foot have to go as well as people on wheels. Here's a good

### motto for wheelmgn; "There are others." For the National Defence

Events show that at least a month ago an urgent defence deficiency bill might well have been passed by Congress, based on the single idea of employing at their utmost working capacity up to June 80 next all establishments and appliances now engaged on army and navy work. Such a measure is of course still more needed now

It is not new battle shins that should first be provided for, because they cannot be finished under two or three years. It is not 16 inch gans that we need first to estimate for, since they would take quite as long to build, or longer. The immediate requirement is to harry forward all ships and guns that can be finished, with extra work, by midsummer or sooner, and to see that th guns we now have, or may have within that period, are mounted in the forts without

any unnecessary delay. The gun factory at West Troy, the armory t Springfield, the gun carriage factory at Watertown, and all similar Government establishments should be working night and day. Above all, the maximum work possible should be done on disappearing carriages and on emplacements, the latter suffering drawbacks from the winter season, at best, If the engineer and ordnance officers of the army and the bureau officers of the navy should lay before Congress their estimates of what could be expended between Jan. 30 and June 30, 1836, on work that could be completed at the latter date, or at such dates soon following as they could specify, the duty of Congress would be plain. This estimate should apply also to all work going on under contract, and all work which private establishments might be called in tempocarily to ald.

When that is done, the next and more leisurely step may be to see what can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, which will complete the duty of the present session in that respect. It is the utmost that can be done at once that the country needs just now, including the supply of carriages and emplacements for guns ready for them, and then other provisions should follow.

The Hon. Pomp Connerr threw his dogcased copy of Libraria, and Scorr into the corner, esught nervously at the palisoded lovelinessor his brow, and said in tones that cracked the floor and the back of the lexicon, "I will not waste any time on Frezsimnoss until I get him where I want him." This is not as lucidly Attic as most of the language of the Hon. Pour Con-BUTT is. Where does he want the Crimson Kaugaroo to be? Marooned on a canniba island, or lost in the Aus ralian bush, or bound to the North Pole and outflaming the flickering streamers of the aurora borealis with his brighter locks, or pinned in solitary

cording to the Hon, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL'S celebrated impeachment speech, had been re-served from the foundation of the world as the place of punishment for ANDREW JOHNSON the enemy of his race, his country, and his Gon?" Ought Mr. Firzsimmons to be hurled. howling, as far as to the centre or flung like a terch of fire unquenchable into the antarctic night? Only the choice spirits to whom the inner shrines of the Hon. Powe Con-BETT's full-domed mind are open can be certain as to the exact spot which he wishes Mr. Firzsimmons to occupy; but even the uninitiated feel that that spot cannot be found on any map

The Hop. MARION BUTLER, the Endless Chain of Honey Cutts, was overcome by emotion on Saturday night. The thought that for a whole day he must deprive the Senate and the country of his daily six-hours' speech churned in his heart until strong convulsion came. At midnight Saturday be dropped into a faint, and had to be carried away on an improvised stretcher composed of the hair mattesses wherewith the Hon, WILLIAM STEWART the Hon. ALFRED PEFFER protect their chins from their own winds. The industrious Tar Heel statesman soon came to him self and passed all yesterday in the composition to regale the Senate to-day. Mr. BUTLER is a most worthy young man and as inspiriting as an oblinary; but he must try to rid himself of his bashfulness.

It has been supposed that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston had more uniforms than could be found elsewhere in the world, not forgetting the almost unequalled selection kept in stock by the Emperor Willall the members wear different uniforms; and each member is required to have 200 uniforms. But the Ancients are going to London, and they feel that they have not changes of clothes sufficient for so long a voyage. During the passage by ferryboat to East Boston they change their uniforms six times. Prof. James Mills Petrice of Cambridge is hard at work on permutations for the company's benealt. He estimates that each member will need at least 360 more uniforms; and that additional number is to be ordered. All the best Boston architects, painters, designers, and arithmeticians have been called in, and works of art more imposing than is the l'ublic Library are in contemplation. The difficulty will be to find cloth enough in the country, for some of the Ancients have a vast circumference and boundary lines almost beyond the reach of the tape measure; but the Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON and Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER have prepared statistics which seem prove that there is cloth enough if the Ancients will consent to bant.

Whether any steamship line can be induced to take the risk of transporting such an enermous load of solid men remains to be seen. And then the electrical disturbances to be apprehended will be something for careful navigators to consider. The more the proposed voyage is examined the more difficult it is to believe that it will ever be taken. .

The preparations for possible war which England is making are not only unconcealed but bragged of. The other night the British Secretary for War announced that "both the norse and field artillery would be raised as rapidly as possible to the full strength," and our friends across the border have settled on a plan for furnishing improved rifles to their forces. Very sensible, too, the Dominion is in making preparations for giving its troops effective arms; and sensible, also, is Great Britain in her way. It is quite time for Congress to be taking some steps for the proper use of our own defensive resources.

It appears that MARK TWAIN (SAMUEL L. CLEMENS) is the author of the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" appearing in Harper's Montilly. So says volume VI. of the "National Cyclopadia of American Biography." just published.

### Warden Pallon's Case.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: As the nunissieners' decision in the above case, with ich my name has been to me most unexpectedly connected, appears by implication to involve the question of my own standing and rerute, I would ask space in your columns for a few words of explanation, especially as the published reports of the evidence fall entirely to place the matter in its true light, so far as my

I sought an interview with Walter S. Langerhis conviction and awaiting sentence from itecorder Goff, not from having any prior acquaintance with Mr. Laurerman, he being an entire stranger to me, but solely because I was convinced that a serious miscarriage of justice had taken place. I would do the same thing again in like circumstances, if I could thereby give expression to inv sense of a wrong inflicted upon any man, whatever bis errors might other-

upon any man, whatever bis errors might otherwise have been.

Why my visit to Langerman should have been singled out by the Commissioners as furnishing the lassis of a charge against Warden Fallen for admitting me unsearched, while many others had immunity from the search, is to me inexpileable, except on the assumption of my being an unit person to visit a prisoner in the Tombs. The perjured testimony of Teppity Warden O'Shen as to my giving expression to an absurd and onlidish exultation at being allowed by the Warden to has unsearched, certainly lends color to this. Any such assumption, however, I emphatically repudiate as being utterly baseless and, indeed, a gratuitous afront to myself.

to myself.

Nor am I specially interested in Warden Fallon beyond a desire on my part to see justice done to him as to amy other non. This i derivable younder him should entied the Warden, so far as the first of the two charges preferred against him is concerned.

C. W. MILLIN.

84 STATE STRIKET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22.

## Brakes on Bicycles.

To the Entrop or The Sex Sire "Brakes on All Bicycles!" Buch is the heading of an article in your up-to-date paper of to-day. Now, I know Alderman Hall personally, he is a bright, intelligent gentleman. but when he makes the statement that he "constiers the brake not only a use'ess but a dangerous appurtenance." I fear he has not been a rider of longmuch experience. The law requires lamps after dark on all wheels, but concerning brakes, which are in-Builtely more essential, it is silent. Lany an accident would be avoided day and night through the proper appleation of the brake. Instructors in the various librate section of the brake. Instructors in the various librate sections of the brake and in becycle should be required to teach every novice the beef the trake, and in becycle should be fielden libdoors or out willoud it. The brake was in noved to historia the wheel in that mad and resh raise for light machines mangarated in rais. The sinsistiution of what is knewn as "back polalling" for the brake 1s fraught with great danger to both rider and peelstrian. Comparatively faw know how to back pedal, any way, pertheniarly women. A sile of the foot, and how how with the vined, a brake or bend in the pedal, and the wheel is beyond control. You maight just as would on way with two receding for the loars. After a ten years "experience and observation on the road, I am perfectly satisfied that begind that they are the law composed in which so in the a properly working brake attached. Tuttl then the minus "safety" is a missioner. finitely more essential, it is silent. Many an accident

# Depen and Sewell.

by thepew in his address on "Patriotism and lingo-ism" said of the House charath's appeal for patrio-ism. "One doesn't know in the prescues of such trav-edy of the Sermon on the Jount whether to say "Good Lord." or Great Scott." Great Scott! Great Scott! Great Scott! Great Scott Just bear "Our Chauncey" declaim; He's gambling away his birthright,

And throwing away his fame, O why, Great Scott, is he, Great Scott, on a country that's always treated him well? For the New York Central Boad.

And why, Great Scott, tell me why, Great Scott, Is Seweil, of Jersey fame, For the Pennsylvania Railroad I oling exactly the same? Cornerations without any souls." Great Scott.

Are pressing on each shrewd brain; Then run for the doctor quick, Great Scott, Before they can "orate" again. Tell the surgeon to lurry up, Great Foots,

For Newell and Chauncey Depew He must sharpen his instruments sharp, Great Scott, And see what he can do

In trephining these gentlemen's skulls, Great Scott, that Sewell and Chauncey Depew Can talk to their country like men, Great Scott, Just as they used to do.

CONGRESS AND CUBA.

How the Patriot Cause Was Looked at

Twenty-five Years Ago. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- A quarter of a century ago Congress was confronted with the same question of recognizing the belligerency of Cuba that is presented now, and it is noticea ble that the same principles and analogous facts were then under consideration, although now there are circumstances that carry a cer-

tain special weight. A report made at that time by the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs set forth the principles for which the Cuban Government was fighting:

ernment was fighting:

They fight for the termination of European Governments on tills continent. They fight against Spanish tyrency; against monarchical, aristocratic, and personal government; against directies and filles; against the corrupt duplecation of offices; against slavery and the slave tred; and against the Government at Madrid, which, to use the language of Gen. Prim, "In this contest stands before the world opposed to self-covernment, and resisting the abolition of slavery." It is to aid the spanish cause that Spain appeals to its, and it is against her policy, revolting to the spirit of the see and the theory and tractice of the American Government from its foundation, that we protest. This statement of the principles involved in

the former struggle for self-government could

tand very well in a report by Congress of the contest to-day. But a specially striking point of resemblance between the two wars is suggested by the rapid growth of the Cuban forces in each case. The report of Gen, Banks declared that the Cubans started at Yara, where their declaration of independence was made, with 147 men, on Oct. 11, 1868, and in December of that year they had 12,000, although not all enrolled and drilled. But in 1870, when the report was drilled. But in 1870, when the report was made, they had 10,000 well-armed men. Unless some recent reports of the Cuban strength are greatly exaggerated, it exceeds now what it was at the time the report of 1870 was made. When it is reflected that less than a year ago the forces of Gomez and Maceo were regarded by Spain as but little more than guerrillas, that Gen. Martinez Campes took the field confident of sweeping them away. that Spain has since poured scores of thousands of troops into the island, and has laid out cores of millions in money, with the result of the confessed failure of Campes's campaign, it may be imagined what the strength of the revolutionists is.

It took Shain ten years to crush out the former refollion, even with a resort to barbarous methods of warfare that caused official protests from the United States. At the rate at which the revolutionary strength is now growing, its armies radiling at will in the very suburbs of Havana, it will take much fewer years for Spain to rum her finances and her reputation, in a vain attempt to hold Cuba. Here, again, there is a similarity in the circumstances of the two contests, the report of Gen. Hanks noting that "the Cubans were undisciplined and unaccustomed to the use of arms, of which in the beginning they had few or none, and their enemy was composed of the best troops of the army and navy of Spain; "vet they grew in holdness and skill, not hesitating to artack when the circumstances warranted, although, of course, relying chiefly upon guerrilla warfare as being that which was safest and surest for their cause. made, they had 10,000 well-armed men. Unless

as being that which was aafest and surest for their cause.

Fractically the same tactics have been employed by the patriot forces in the present war. There is no doubt that, apart from the general sympathy of Americans with their cause, a profound impression has been produced upon Congressmen by the tribute to the insurgent strength paid in the recall of Campos. A few months ago it was explained in detail how he was to take province by province, clearing each in turn of the rebels, and squeezing them by degrees into the mountains, if not into the sea. In place or that, they have been able to defeat all his plans, and to dishearten and dismay the forces of Spain.

#### Long-lived Descendantsjof Consumptives. From the Phi'adelphia Press.

Mount Hour, Jan. 22.—Probably the most remark able case of longevity in this county is to be found in the Wilkinson family, the majority of the members being residents of Mount Holly. The ages of the eight persons now living are Mrs. Martha Groom, 91 years Prisellia Wilkinson, 88 years; Margaret F. Lamb, 84 years; Ann Curtis, 83 years; Mrs. Ruth R. Barton, 82 years; Lavinia Wilkinson, 79 years; Abel Wilkinson, 79 years; William E. Wilkinson, 77 years-their ag gregate ages being 662 years, an average of 82 years. They are all well, active, possess the best of health, have sound minds, memory, and understanding.

There are many remarkable circumstances con-ceted with the lives of these people, particularly the fact that both father and mother died at an early age, both parents being the victims of consumption. Abei-Wilkinson, a Welshman, died in 1828, at the age of 48, and his wife, Deborah, a German, died in 1832, at the age of 52. Not one of the children has had the alightest trace or symptom of that dread disease.

## Says England Grabbed His Farm.

From the Minneapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. - Representative Heatwole has a copy of a letter from Frank Garliner, a Cana-dian of Rat Portage, Ontario, regarding Coleman's Island, Luc La Croix, which was sold by the United States Government and which is taxed by St. Louis county. Gardner claims that the island has been sed by the Canadian Government as part of its ory. Congression Towns recommends that Cardner's letter should be embodied in Heatwele's

report upon the boundary question.

In his letter to Towne, cartner states that, in 1882.

Samaon 10 Tresuechan work as a master mechan as late as allowy are ago. he bought several hundred acres of land on Coleman's
Leant, Kild's quadrant, or one of his quadrants, or
at least an ancient quadrant bearing his name, is in also paid county taxes since 1882. He states that the Ontario Government has surveyed this island and claims it, and that if he attempts to cut any of the pine timber upon it the Ontario Government would confiscate this timber. Gardner says that he has written to both the State and Interior departments about this matter, but can get no satisfaction.

## His Position Made Plate.

I rom the Mayerille Public Ledger As the C. an 1 O. train was pulling out of Covington for Cincinnati last Saturday night, an Irish inborer, with his regulation tin dinner can and clay pipe. stepped into one of the passenger cars, and, putting spall on the floor, ensconced himself in a comfort. A moment later the brakeman came in and, looking around, espled the Irishman. Leaning over, he tapped the man on the shoulder and said:

If you want to smoke, so forward to the smoking The Irishman looked at him coolly for a moment, mirenlied: "I'm not schmokin', man."
"You've got your pipe in your mouth, haven't

#### "Faith ves," replied the son of Erin "un I've got me fut in me boot, but I'm not walkin'. Able to Read Writing.

Type: the Conseler-Jonesia! "I never will forget the queer incidents and experiences I had when I first bought a typewriter, and set out in print my correspondence and bills to my customers who fixed in the rustle region; about me, and a merchant from a facilities town, of my patrons dropped me, and I was at a count for their manner, which changed toward m At last the mastery was solved. A burly young er drove up to the store, tied up his exen, and

Stalken into my office.
""Mr. Hlank," said he, "I'd have you know that I know how to read writin', and you don't have to brint Your letters and belts when you send them to me. I don't propose to be insulted in such a manner." "He then threw down the letter on my desk and sta ked out."

## An Eveless Eden.

From the Chicago Inity Telliane. Exerg. Wis., Jan. 19.—The little ham'et of Alterion. Jefferson county, enjoys the distinction of before the only Wisconsin settlement of any size without a wo man resident or inhabitant.

The village was platted a vent ago, immediately settied, and named after Alice Aspinwall Metcalf, daughter of J. A. Aspinwall, one of the very first set tiers of the county. At toresent it has a "star route" and a resident population of per ape a lumified men It is known as "the town without a woman."

## Wives May Snore.

from the letterst tree frees.

ANN America Mich., Jan. 20. Remark Keenan, agest to yours, became a single man this afternoon. The Caronit Court granting a discover to his wife, Kathelerine Keenan, 120 J 52 years, Katherine testine that Paracy had a gentle positive of punching her , and I a my thought this was fully justified by the fact that she succeed toost descimentally to his peace at all te-

## Artificial Sign Barred.

I was the Ind-course in derivate to a second. elmanag and an exted me breathese is nothing but a brute with the instructs of an assessing Lam times

## Complained to the Wrong Man.

The mendicant stood before the wayfarer with out-"Please, sir," he said, "I have seen better days." Well, that's no affair of mine," said the wayfarer.

VERMONT'S PROBIDITORY LAW.

Three Degrees Through Which Saloon Keepers Pass in the Green Mountain State RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 22. The first step toor repeal of the Vermont prohibitory law has een taken by the most prominent hotel keepers of the State. They have held a meeting at Montpelier, formed an association, and appointed a committee consisting of one man in each county to agitate the matter. It now seems probable that within a few years the act

will give place to a high-license law. Men who have travelled through the Green Mountain State and stopped in her hotels do not need to be told that the desire of Vermont hotel men to sell liquor is not a plant of recent growth. Liquor has been sold, and sold open-ly, over bars, not only in hotels, but also in the rear of grocery stores, drug stores, and wher ever else a good situation offered, throughous the length and breadth of the State. The prohibitory law has beyond doubt been the cause of unnumbered arrests, yet, despite prosecution, there has been no visible abatement in amount of rum sold -It has, on the contrary, increased out of all proportion to the in-

crease in population. The statute as it stands on the books to-day is well worthy of study, on account of its very slow intricacies and eccentricities.

has been said that afne-tenths of the inhabitants of the State are or have been liquor scilers under the law. This is probably true, when it is considered that the giving of a glass of cider constitutes an infringement and makes the unwary farmer liable to a fine of "\$10 and costs, amounting to \$11.61," which is the reorgalized dose for a first offence. Thirsty fishermen have often run across this stumbling block to their sorrow. The intelligent granger has, however, discovered a loophole for escape and dickers with the stranger in manner something like this:

"Wa'al, I hev known some of yeou city fellers to find a bottle of cider on the addge of the brook up yonder, only it was alwant 'n hour later' n this. They was 'most always so giad tew get it 't they left some money thyse when they tuk it."

Then the fishermen keep out of sight long enough for the innocent rustic to fill a generous bottle with colden apple juice and rejoice that there are ways of evading a law without breaking if.

This plan, however, is too complicated to be sellers under the law. This is probably true.

ous bottle with colden apple juice and rejoice that there are ways of evading a law without breaking it.

This plan, however, is too complicated to be followed in towns, and the saloon keepers have found the business so profitable that it pays them to stand an occasional raid—that is, about once a month—take their fine of \$10 and costs for a first offence of keeping and selling, appeal to the county court, and keep along in business. When county court time comes they plead guilty to the number of first offences charged against them, pay a fine of from \$20 to \$50 for each one, and hire a bartender to work for them afterward.

The fact that a second offence brings a penalty of both fine and imprisonment has given rise to a class of men in the State known as "fine takers." They need not necessarily tend bar, but mast be ready when the bar is raided to appear in court for the man who owns or runs the bar, and answer to the charges.

Of course, unless they are willing to run the risk of a term in prison, they cannot continue to take lines after a first offence has been proved, and it is difficult for the patrons of saloons to keep track of its vicissitudes when the personnel is continually changing.

Still another beauty of the law is found in its treatment of third and subsequent offences. A man may have taken his preliminary degree by paying a fine for a first offence, and afterward, when called into court to answer to a charge of a second offence, if he can prove satisfactorily that he has passed that stage, and has broken the law three times, he is known as a common seller, and can be punished by a heavy inc. but not by imprisonment. This thing occurred at Bellows Falls a few weeks ago, but is so infrequent an occurrence that the runseller who passes the ordeal successfully and is dubbed common seller may well be considered worshipful grand master of the traternity.

### SUNBEAMS.

-Bleycles are now being made in the Indiana State prison at Warsaw, Ind. Experts from a prominent bi-cycle manufactory have been engaged as instructors to the convicts.

- Europe's war scare is bringing business to this side of the water already. A firm in Lexington, Mo., has just made a contract to furnish 500 mules to the Brisish Government. The animals are to be delivered before April 15 next.

A stok of timber 119 feet long and 22 inches square, without a knot or blemish, was cut in a mill at Hoquiam, Wash., last week. It is the longest piece of timber ever cut in that neighborhood, and the most nearly perfect any of the old lumbermen there has

- A full-blooded Sloux Indian girl, Miss Gertrude Simmons of Beadwood, S. B., won the first prize in the freshman class oratorical contest at Earlham College, Richmond, Inc., a few days ago. She will represent the freshman class of the college in the State college contest to be held in Indianapolis shortly.

-The oldest man in Kansas is George W. Walche of St. Paul, Neosho county. He was born in Scotla, near Schenectady, this State, in 1701. He is in good health, and his memory is unclouded. He voted for Madison for President. He was engaged in active work as a master mechanic in railroad construction

the presention of a family at Bockland, Me. than 200 years old and bears the name and address of the London maker. Part of it is of ivery, new dark brown with age. The name "Capt. Kidd" is engraved on the metal part of the instrument.

The delicate and infrequent operation of removing a ste I sliver from a man's eye by magnetism was successfully performed at Amerson, ind., a few days ngo. John Carter, a workman in the wire nail works, had a steel sliver three-fourths of an inch long buried in his eyesail. The piece of steel could not be seen. A very high-power magnet was placed over the eyeball and the silver was thus drawn out. The sight of

the eye was destroyed. One of the many natural wonders of Arizona scenery just made accessible by the opening up of new rail and stage roads is a remarkable natural bridge, in the Tonto hash, not far from Flagstaff. The bridge is 550 feet long and spans a canon some 200 feet deep, at the bottom of which flows the river. The bridge is of rock, and is perfectly proportioned. The under side is pracefully arched and the upper perfectly level. The walls of the caffon are honeycombed with caves, in which are a great profusion of stalactites

#### Foreign Notes of Real Interest, Diamonds have been discovered at Nullagine, to

ribwest Australia. This year is the tercentenary of the birth of Des-cares, the father of modern metaphysical speculation. Among the presents sent by the Sultan to the Czar nd Czardsa was a piece of the Holy Cross, a relie belonging to the nation, which the Sultan had no right to give away. His other presents a deamond studded

charette case for the Crar and a diamond necklace for the Craritea, seem rather worldly by its side.

A criminal suit against the lay rector for neglecting to repair the chancel of the parish church, probably he first suit of the kind brought in the present cen tury was instituted recently by the church wardens of st. Peter's church, herby, in the Consistory Court. The gentleman, who draws the titles and enjoys the

revenues of the church, pleased guilty and was condemined to make the repairs.
In highin hast year 5.581 new books were published, 2-1 more than in 1894, but the number of new e into a fell off, so that the total number of publications, 0.516, was but all above the previous year. Of the new books 1.544 were of fletlon, 231 of poetry and drama, 101 the desired, 0.0 of cheations, 353 of science and travel, 353 historical. With the new

editions there were 1.891 novels, stories, &c., published, six a day for every working day in the week. Two young Abyasin an princes, who were being educated at Newtonatel, in Switzerland, recently left their school and went to fra'y. It was believed as first that they had been abdicted by the Italian Gov-ernment, but medical certificates of both Swiss and Italian doctors have satisfied the Swiss authorities. The Lors could not stand the winter climate and were ordered home, and obtained permission from Italy to go to Frythrea. They will be kept at Massewah as

greats of the Covernment till the fighting is over. A new safety cartridge for mines where the flame of the xp osive is dancer on both use at the collictor at Polish tetras, in Austria. A sub-klune and a dynaat Polish extra, in Austra. A quinktim and a dyna-mite cartridge are confected, so that the slacked lime heats a primer sufficiently to fire off the detonator embedded in the dynamite. The compound cartridge is enclosed in a bay of loose cotton, woven like a wick. The experiments were made in a gallery con-taining 7 jet reat, of mediant and agreat deal of coal dust that was kept in morton, and in no case did the contriductive time gases or the dust. The flame is con-ficial to the interior of the cartridge, and is slooped for any the scacked lime and the water in the hore

houses the stacked line and the water in the bore ad at its upper end.
M. Cammarion, in the source of experiments on the radiation of spectrum colors, has made some interest

ing a servations on sensitive plants. Four plants soon the same day and of the same size were placed under glass, excluding respectively all but the red, green, and use rays, the fourth plant being under ordinary where glass. At the end of six weeks the red "plant was twice as high as any of the others, the "green" came next then the "white," white the "blue" had not grown the fraction of a centimetre. The red p'ant was healthy, but abnormally nervous. curling up at a breath. The plant kept under white "Make your kick to the weather man if you don't like this kind of a day." glass, exposed to the ordinary sun rays, though third in the order of growth, was vigorous and stous.